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ABSTRACT

This teacher's guide is designed to prepare teachers and their students for a rewarding experience when visiting the Friendship Hill National Historic Site, the home of Albert Gallatin (1761-1849). Gallatin was a financier, entrepreneur, politician, diplomat, scholar, and colleague of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe. The guide provides a brief biography of Gallatin for the educator, pre-visit lessons for the students, an outline of the on-site programs, and suggested reading and post-visit activities. The contents of this guide are: (1) "Educators' Study Guide" (to Friendship Hill National Historic Site); (2) "Suggested Pre-Visit Activities" (written for elementary students utilizing area districts curriculum themes); (3) "Park Visit Online"; (4) "On-Site Program List" (with information about the programs offered at the park including their themes and objectives); (5) "Suggested Reading"; and (6) "Post-Visit Activities." (Contains 11 resources.) (BT)

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ED 437 315

Albert Gallatin
Champion of American Democracy

FRIENDSHIP HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
EDUCATIONAL GUIDE

SO 031 218

National Park Service
Friendship Hill National Historic Site
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Point Marion, PA 15474

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IN REPLY REFER TO

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Dear Educator,

Thank you for your interest in participating in the educational programs offered at Friendship Hill National Historic Site. This Educational Guide is designed to prepare you and your class for a rewarding experience at the park. The Guide has a brief biography of Albert Gallatin for the educator, pre-visit lessons for the students (which may be photo-copied for distribution to the class), outline of the on-site programs, suggested reading and post-visit activities.

Our on-site programs offer an excellent chance to learn about a noted but often forgotten individual, Albert Gallatin. His role in the development of the early American republic is explored in *The Whiskey Rebellion*, *Secretary of the Treasury*, and *Westward Expansion* programs. The various activities offered in these programs challenge the student to learn about Gallatin and the time he lived. An enjoyable and rewarding learning opportunity awaits your class.

To make reservations for your class to visit Friendship Hill or for questions about the education program please call (724) 725-9190. Park information can also be found on our web site www.nps.gov/frhi. We look forward to your visit.

Sincerely,

Brian S. Reedy
Park Ranger

WELCOME EDUCATORS

We are pleased you will be visiting Friendship Hill National Historic Site, a unit of the National Park Service. During your visit we hope to provide a safe and rewarding experience for all involved. This guide includes information to help you prepare for your visit. It is important leaders and chaperons of each group be informed of the tips listed below. Your cooperation is essential for a safe and rewarding educational experience.

TIPS FOR EDUCATORS

CONFIRMATION SHEET: Mailed to you after reservations are made. Please bring the confirmation sheet with you on the day of your scheduled program. Groups are limited to 30 students per program slot. If there are any changes in the size of your group, please notify the staff at Friendship Hill as soon as possible. If, for some reason, you find it necessary to cancel or reschedule your visit, please do so as soon as possible.

ARRIVAL: Upon arrival at the park, you must first check in at the Visitor Center to confirm your itinerary and to ensure all groups are informed of any last-minute changes. Parking for buses is provided. Plan to arrive ten to fifteen minutes before your reserved program time for restroom break and check-in. In order to avoid program delays or cancellations, your group must be at the Visitor Center at the time indicated on your confirmation sheet. Groups arriving more than thirty minutes late may have their formal program canceled.

FRIENDSHIP HILL ETIQUETTE: To provide adequate supervision we require at least one adult per 10 students. Teachers and chaperons are expected to maintain good discipline. Remember, this is a National Park, and your group will be sharing it with other visitors. Please help us preserve our nation's resources for future generations.

ACCESSIBILITY: Friendship Hill National Historic Site is accessible to all visitors. If your group has any special needs please notify us prior to your visit so an effective program can be given to all participants.

DRESS: Students should dress comfortably and take into account variable weather patterns.

EASTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT BOOKSTORE: Friendship Hill National Historic Site offers interpretative items and books related to Albert Gallatin and the Jeffersonian era including such topics as: Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Albert Gallatin, James Monroe, Marque de Lafayette, The National Road, The Lewis and Clark Expedition, and of course, historic games and toys.

HOW TO USE YOUR SCHOOL PACKET

A. This packet was written and organized to help make the most of your visit to Friendship Hill, allowing you to pick and choose from the provided materials depending on the particular needs and circumstances.

B. Please note the following list of contents:

1. Educators' Study Guide to Friendship Hill National Historic Site.
2. Suggested Pre-Visit Activities written for elementary students utilizing area districts curriculum themes.
3. Park Visit Outline
4. On-Site Program List with information about the programs offered at the park including their themes and objectives.
5. Suggested Reading
6. Post-Visit Activities

The materials contained within this manual are intended for educational purposes only. The pre-visit activities are only suggested guidelines of material to prepare the student for one of the three on-site program activities (Whiskey Rebellion, Secretary of the Treasury or Westward Expansion). If you have any material you would like to add to this manual please contact the park.

Albert Gallatin
Champion of American Democracy
An Educator's Study Guide

Of the approximately 300,000 Swiss and 30 million Europeans who, since the discovery of the New World, have crossed the Atlantic Ocean in search of fortune or a better way of life, few experienced a more unexpected and brilliant fate than Albert Gallatin. Albert Gallatin (1761-1849) is to most people an obscure figure in American History. Instrumental in the Louisiana Purchase, friend and advisor to Thomas Jefferson, minister to Great Britain and France, and Secretary of the Treasury for twelve years, Gallatin's role during the formative years of the United States has been overshadowed by more colorful political personalities.

Albert Gallatin's Early Years

Born in Geneva, Switzerland of an aristocratic family, Gallatin was orphaned at age nine and sent to live with an aunt, Catherine Pictet. A rather austere woman, she did provide Gallatin with an excellent education, one that would serve him well throughout his many careers. A family trust, the Bourse Gallatin, enabled him to attend the Academy of Geneva where he studied classical languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, and science. Although his education was traditional, he was also influenced by such writers and philosophers as Rousseau and Voltaire. Indeed, Voltaire was acquainted with the Gallatin Family.

Gallatin's move to the United States had a less than promising beginning. Leaving Switzerland in 1780 with a classmate, but without informing his family, Gallatin arrived in America ready to try his luck as a tea merchant. This venture did not prove successful and in order to support himself, he accepted a tutoring position at Harvard College.

He soon left tutoring for the excitement of land speculation, forming a partnership with M. Savary de Valcoulon. The partnership was based, in part, on a shared dream of creating a new community combining the new freedoms of America and Republican principles. From 1783 to 1789, Gallatin worked as an agent and interpreter for their land schemes on the western frontier of Virginia and Pennsylvania. It is during this time, in 1784, he met George Washington while Washington was inspecting western lands near present day Morgantown, West Virginia not far from Friendship Hill National Historic Site.

Friendship Hill Purchased

In December of 1785 Gallatin purchased a 370 acre tract he called Friendship Hill. He was already renting a dry-goods store at the mouth of nearby Georges Creek. At this time the surrounding countryside was still frontier territory. Transportation was limited to river routes and primitive paths cutting across the mountains.

Although his intention was to create a home on this new site, the pull of politics kept him from living at Friendship Hill as much as he desired. During the three years following his purchase of the property, he traveled regularly between his western Pennsylvania home and the East.

Work on the brick house began sometime before 1789. It is to this house Gallatin brought his new bride, Sophia Allegre. Sophia's mother was very much opposed to the match and refused her daughter permission to marry. The couple eloped on May 14, 1789 and moved to Friendship Hill. Five months later, Sophia died suddenly of undetermined causes. She was buried in an unmarked grave. Gallatin was grief-stricken by her death. Perhaps Gallatin's involvement in state politics in the years following her death helped to ease his loss. Certainly it set a pattern for the rest of his life.

Early Political Life

His interest in politics and especially the concerns of western Pennsylvania began even before his marriage. In 1788 Gallatin attended a conference convened in Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg) to amend the federal constitution. As an Anti-Federalist, Gallatin found the constitution "objectionable" and urged amendments be made to the document to include a bill of rights. Many of Gallatin's objections to the new U.S. Constitution would latter become adopted by Congress as the U.S. Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

Shortly after Sophia's death, Gallatin was called to another convention. During the winter of 1789-90, he traveled to Philadelphia to assist in the writing of the constitution for the State of Pennsylvania. Following this, from 1790 to 1793 Gallatin served three terms in the Pennsylvania State Legislature as a representative of Fayette County. As an avid proponent of democratic government, he worked toward reform of the penal code, establishment of a state-wide system of public education, liberalization of land acquisition laws, and the abolition of slavery. He also served on the Ways and Means Committee and as a leader in financial legislation. Albert Gallatin was considered the "laboring oar" by both parties during his membership to the Pennsylvania State Assembly.

Whiskey Rebellion

Political unrest came to Fayette and neighboring counties with the passage of a federal excise tax in 1790. Gallatin had argued against the tax proposed by Alexander Hamilton as being too harsh on the frontier economy but was unsuccessful in repealing the tax. The tax was on whiskey and stills, items that had become an integral part of frontier economy. The production of whiskey made good use of local rye and corn crops as it was cheaper to ship a gallon of whiskey distilled from several bushels of grains than the bulk grains. In addition, whiskey was often used in place of currency in an area of the country that was currency poor. Angered by the tax, local farmers and frontiersmen began to talk of secession and rebellion in 1794. Known as the Whiskey Rebellion, this was the first challenge to the national government and its new constitution. Gallatin spent weeks talking to the "rebels" urging compliance and moderation. By the time the army of 12,900 sent to crush the Rebellion arrived in western Pennsylvania, there was little left to subdue and the new government survived the challenge.

Gallatin moved from the state to national politics in 1793, being selected by the Pennsylvania State Legislature to serve in the United States Senate. However, controversy over his length of citizenship in the United States and his unpopularity with Hamilton and the Federalists resulted in the loss of his seat. At the height of the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. The election were declared void because the western counties were in a "state of insurrection." In a special election in February 1795, Gallatin was once again the victor.

Marriage To Hannah Nicholson

Although the demands of his legislative career and his work in the Whiskey Rebellion were time consuming, Gallatin found time to meet and court Hannah Nicholson and to plan business ventures. After a brief courtship, Hannah and Albert were married on November 11, 1793. The daughter of James Nicholson, a prosperous New York merchant who had served as a commodore in the American Navy during the American Revolution, Hannah was a "city belle," ill-prepared for the rigors of frontier life.

Even after several years of marriage Gallatin noted in a letter dated July 11, 1799 Hannah *knows not how butter should be make, meat salted, vinegar prepared, cannot scold, first in bed at night and last in the morning*. He further stated his wife's principal occupation was *to count the number of weeks & days which are to elapse before our departure, the number of days we may probably be on the road, and the identical minute on which we shall land on Long Island*.

While Hannah struggled with frontier life and eagerly counted the days between trips East, Gallatin divided his time between business

projects and attending the Congressional sessions. After his election of 1795, he served three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, began a partnership to found the community of New Geneva and made time to complete an addition to his brick house, later called the frame house. Gallatin's work in the House of Representatives proved to be more successful than the partnership. Perhaps his greatest accomplishments were in requiring reports of government expenses to the House and establishing the Ways and Means Committee.

Alien And Sedition Acts

His political work brought him enemies as well as admirers. In a manner typical of a new, post-revolutionary government, the Federalist saw Gallatin, a leading Jeffersonian in the House, as a threat and attempted to silence him and many others through the Alien and Sedition Acts. These laws allowed the President to imprison or deport any alien deemed dangerous to American security. They also made it harder to acquire naturalization and prevent aliens from living in the United States in time of war. Gallatin spoke out against the Acts in Congress and was joined by others, including moderate Federalist. By 1802, none of the laws remained in effect and the Federalist Party had peacefully passed power to Jefferson's opposition party.

Albert Gallatin & Company, Founding Of New Geneva

His business ventures failed to leave an equal legacy. A partnership agreement signed on July 31, 1795 and revised in September 1795 created Albert Gallatin and Company. Comprised of Gallatin, his brother-in-law James Witter Nicholson, childhood friend Jean Badollet, Louis Bourdillon, and Charles A. Cazenove, the company began construction of a store, millhouses and a dam with the hopes of establishing the town of New Geneva around them. An economic depression in 1796 slowed the town's progress throughout 1796-97. The town received hew hope with the arrival of five German glassmakers and the construction of a glassworks.

The glassworks was beset by problems but by December 1798, it began to operate more smoothly. The first glass was made in January of 1798, making New Geneva glassworks one of the first to produce glass west of the Appalachian Mountains. It was many months before the glassworks operated at the profit.

The partners hoped not only for profits but for new settlers. As the glassworks did not attract many new people to the area, new ventures were tried. In January 1799 Gallatin was able to obtain a contract to supply 2,000 muskets to the Pennsylvania state militia. The company was started in New Geneva that same year. Only 600 muskets were made in the two years, and the contract for the remainder was turned over to

Melchoir Baker in 1801. Conflicts over this venture led to changes in the partnership. Badollet, Bourdillon and Cazenove left the company by 1800. Albert Gallatin bought the company's remaining assets in 1803. James Nicholson served as Gallatin's acting deputy until 1803; he sold his shares in the company to Gallatin but remained in New Geneva pursuing various businesses.

One of the reasons the New Geneva ventures failed was Gallatin's divided interests. They did fairly well whenever Gallatin was on hand to supervise, but did poorly whenever he was called back to Congress. He simply could not devote the time and energy needed to keep the ventures working smoothly while traveling back and forth. Ironically, while his personal finances suffered, recognition for his political financial skills grew.

Secretary Of The Treasury

In 1801 he was called away from New Geneva to serve as Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury. *The reduction of the Nation Debt is certainly the principal object into bringing me into National office* Gallatin wrote to his friend and political mentor Thomas Jefferson. Gallatin viewed the National Debt as a threat to the young Republic's future. Just as he was the "labor oar" in the State Assembly so was he in Jefferson's Cabinet. Gallatin authored the majority of all Executive legislation during Jefferson's two presidential administrations.

Louisiana Purchase

Gallatin served as Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1814, though he actually turned over his duties as Secretary after May 1813 to work on negotiations for the settling of the War of 1812. During his years as Secretary of the Treasury, he worked not only to reduce government spending, reform taxes, and balance the budget but also to provide internal improvements such as the National Road. One of the greatest challenges as Secretary was the Louisiana Purchase. He had to provide the financial resources to assure the transfer of more than 800,000 square miles of land. The treaty for the Purchase was signed on April 30, 1803. The United States agreed to pay $11.25 million for Louisiana and to assume $3.75 million dollars of debts owed to American citizens by France. The Louisiana Purchase came at a cost of approximately $188.00 per square mile. Gallatin met this challenge by adjusting plans for the reduction of the national debt and the use of surplus funds accumulated by the Treasury. Through his prudent planning the acquisition of Louisiana, which almost doubled the size of the nation, was accomplished without threatening economic stability.

Lewis And Clark

As a landowner whose properties bordered the "western waters," Gallatin shared the interest of other westerners in the navigation of the Mississippi River. But he also had a strong interest in the exploration and mapping of the territory for new scientific and natural history knowledge. He actively supported Jefferson's plans for an expedition and drafted a list of suggestions, writing that *the great object is to ascertain whether from its extent and fertility that the country is susceptible of a large population in the same manner as the corresponding tract on the Ohio.* Gallatin met with Captain Meriwether Lewis several times to discuss scientific interests.

Gallatin's interest and support were acknowledged during the course of the expedition by the naming of a river in his honor. In 1805 Lewis and Clark at the Three Forks of the Missouri River named the west fork Jefferson's River, the middle fork Madison's River, and the east fork Gallatin's River.

Treaty Of Ghent

Nine years after the Louisiana Purchase, Gallatin faced another important challenge with the beginning of the War of 1812. As Secretary of Treasury he had grave concerns about the nation's financial stability and the impact of the war. In 1812 the United States was ill-prepared financially and militarily. Realizing that seeking enough funds to supply the military and maintain the government's affairs was an impossible task, Gallatin instead sought a way to end the conflict.

An opportunity arose through the offer of the Czar of Russia to act as a mediator for Great Britain and the United States. Although the British initially rejected the idea of negotiations, by November of 1813 they agreed to meet with the Americans. The American delegation included Gallatin, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, James Bayard, and Jonathan Russell. They met with the British officials in Ghent, Belgium.

The British sought specific concessions from the Americans on Indian rights, while the Americans sought the end of impressment. (The British insisted on the right to "impress" into service "British" citizens serving aboard American vessels.) The final agreement merely re-established relations between the countries to their pre-war stage. Nonetheless, the war was considered by Americans to be an important victory, tantamount to a second war of independence. It eliminated the Indian threat on the Northwestern frontier and European influence in American affairs, and inspired a new feeling of national sentiment.

Throughout the almost twelve months of negotiations, Gallatin remained a steadying influence and was acknowledged by John Quincy Adams to have been the largest contributor to the Treaty of Ghent which was signed on December 24, 1814.

His diplomatic duties continued with his appointment as Minister to France in 1816. This appointment lasted until 1823. Writing in 1824, Gallatin described the years in France to his friend Jean Badollet as "the most pleasant and even most useful years of my life."

Return To Friendship Hill

Gallatin began to anticipate his retirement from public affairs and a return to Friendship Hill. In 1821 he sent his youngest son, Albert Rolaz, back to Pennsylvania to oversee new building projects, specifically an addition to the house. His instructions to his son were fairly detailed and included directions on the placement of doors, the height of hearth and mantel pieces, and the planting and arranging of fruit trees, grapes, and shrubs for the garden.

In August of 1823 Gallatin and his other son, James, joined Albert Rolaz at Friendship Hill. Hannah and daughter, Frances, remained in New York City for the winter. The elder Albert was less than pleased with the new construction and wrote to Frances:

> *Notwithstanding all my exertions, you will find it hard enough when you come next spring to accommodate yourself to the privations and wildness of the country. Our house has been built by a new Irish carpenter, who was always head over heels and added much to the disorder inseparable from building. Being unacquainted with the Grecian architecture, he adopted a Hyberno-teutonic style, so that the outside of the house, with its port hole-looking windows, has the appearance of Irish barracks, while the inside ornaments are similar to those of a Dutch tavern.*

Actually the Stone House addition, with its high ceilings, and ornate woodwork, was a more fitting home for an international statesman than the earlier structure. It expresses the values of a more conservative and mature Gallatin, one who would no longer be entirely at home in southwestern Pennsylvania of 1824.

In May 1824 the entire family moved to Friendship Hill and during the next eighteen months, Gallatin sought to enjoy the quiet, rustic life he had planned for so long. However, he found himself involved in the politics of the presidential election of 1824. He also actively pursued his growing interest in American Indians and their languages. His son, Albert Rolaz, shared his appreciation of the western country and sought a law career in Fayette County. The other family members found life too quiet. James and Frances returned to more active social lives in Baltimore after spending only a few months at Friendship Hill. Undoubtedly, Hannah Gallatin missed her children, friends, and city life as well. Her attempts

to adjust to rural life were unsuccessful; in December 1824 she wrote to Frances, *Alas, here we must remain, and my poor heart feels as if I was in Siberia, exiled from everything agreeable except my husband and child* [Albert Rolaz].

Marquis de LaFayette

By the spring of 1825 the entire family was in better spirits and enjoying life at Friendship Hill. On May 26 and 27, Marquis de Lafayette visited the county named in his honor and also his friend at Friendship Hill. Albert Gallatin had become a close friend of Lafayette while serving as ambassador to France. Unfortunately, the interest of Gallatin's neighbors prevented the old friends from sharing many reminiscences. Indeed, Lafayette's secretary noted in his journal that while the visit had many charms, the general did not find *the solitude which his friend had promised him.* He further noted *during the twenty-four hours which we remained at the delighted place, the doors remained open, to give free access to the good people of the neighborhood, who came in crowds to salute their well-loved guest.*

The Selling Of Friendship Hill

The Gallatins left Friendship Hill in October of 1825 to live in the East. Gallatin retained ownership of the estate until 1832 but did not return to live there after 1825. During those years the estate was rented out and preparations made for its sale through the efforts of James, Albert Rolaz and their uncle James Witter Nicholson. After several years of attempting to sell Friendship Hill a purchaser was found in Albin Mellier, Jr. of Baltimore County, Maryland. The property was sold on May 26, 1832 for $3,600, of which only half was ever paid. Several months later, Gallatin wrote to his old friend Badollet:

> *... although I should have been contented to live and die amongst the Monongahela hills, it must be acknowledged that, beyond the invaluable advantage of health, they afforded either you or me but few intellectual or physical resources. Indeed, I do not know in the United States any spot which afforded less means to earn a bare subsistence for those who could not live by manual labor than the sequestered corner in which accident had first place us ...*

Gallatin's Later Years

If Gallatin's assessment of his home in Pennsylvania was grim, his contributions in politics, science, finance, and business attest to his abilities beyond the Monongahela hills. His diplomatic career ended with his work in Great Britain which included negotiating a settlement to the Canadian boundary dispute. He left Great Britain in 1827 and returned to New York City with his family. At the urging of his friend John Jacob Astor, he accepted the presidency of the National Bank of New York, later known as Manufacturers Hanover Trust Bank.

He also became the first president of the council of the University of the City of New York and in 1842, culminating a long-standing interest in American Indians, founded the American Ethnological Society. His book, Synopsis, a treatise on the classification of American Indian languages remained a standard reference work for decades. Hannah Gallatin died in the spring of 1849 and after several months of ill-health, Albert Gallatin died on August 12, 1849. And so passed one of America's greatest patriots whose 68 years of public service while appreciated have almost become forgotten.

CHRONOLOGY OF ALBERT GALLATIN

1761 - Abraham Alphonse Albert Gallatin born on January 29th to an aristocratic family in Geneva.

1766 - Gallatin is sent to live with his Aunt, Catherine Pictet after the death of his father. A formal and frugal woman, Mlle Pictet housed young Gallatin until he began boarding school at age 12.

1775 to
1779 - Gallatin attends College and Academy of Geneva.

1780 - Gallatin seeks adventure and a new life in America. He leaves for America with a friend, Henri Serre.

1784 - After attempts at selling tea, operating a store in Maine, tutoring French at Harvard and working as an interpreter, Gallatin begins to purchase and survey lands in Western Virginia and Pennsylvania.

1786 - Gallatin purchases the property of Friendship Hill.

1788 - Gallatin enters politics during the U.S. Constitution ratification controversy as a Anti-Federalist.

1789 - On May 14, Gallatin marries Sophia Allegre and moves to Friendship Hill. Brick house is built. Sophia becomes ill and dies. Grief stricken, Gallatin leaves Friendship Hill in the Fall to serve as a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention.

1793 - Pennsylvania State Legislature selects Gallatin for the United States Senate but a controversy over his qualifications costs him his seat. On November 11, he marries Hannah Nicholson, daughter of "Commodore" James Nicholson of New York.

1794 - Gallatin is called upon to serve as a Fayette County representative in the Whiskey Rebellion.

1795 - Gallatin is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the first of three successive terms. Agreement signed to create Albert Gallatin & Co. by Gallatin, his brother-in-law James Nicholson, and three others. The company provided funds for the construction of the town of New Geneva.

1798 - Frame house built and the Gallatin family spends time at Friendship Hill between Congressional sessions.

1801 - President Jefferson appoints Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury, a position he will hold for nearly 13 years. During those years he makes important contributions to stabilizing the nation's economy, construction of the National Road, financing the Louisiana Purchase and negotiating the Treaty of Ghent.

1813 - Concerns over the possible consequences of the War of 1812 prompts Gallatin to seek diplomatic solutions to end the conflict. He travels to Europe to encourage acceptance of the Czar of Russia's offer of mediation. The offer is refused by Great Britain but direct negotiations begin a few months later. Gallatin is appointed to the American diplomatic team along with John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, James Bayard, and Jonathan Russell.

1814 - Negotiations with Great Britain result in the Treaty of Ghent, signed on December 24th.

1816 - President Madison appoints Gallatin as Minister to France and his wife and children join him in Paris. Gallatin serves as minister until 1823.

1821 - Anticipating retirement from public life Gallatin sends his son, Albert Rolaz, to Friendship Hill to oversee construction and prepare the home for the family's return.

1824 - Gallatin and his family return to the United States. By May, the entire family is living at Friendship Hill. The next 18 months are pleasant ones for Gallatin. Unfortunately, only Albert Rolaz shares his father's enthusiasm for this home. Hannah, daughter Frances, and son James find Friendship Hill too quiet after life in Paris.

1825 - Marquis de Lafayette visits Friendship Hill during his tour of the United States. The crowds eager to view Lafayette follow him to Friendship Hill and make a quiet visit impossible. Gallatins leave Friendship Hill. The family owns the property for 6 more years but never return to the site.

1826 - On May 8th, Gallatin returns to diplomatic service as the U.S. Minister to Great Britain.

1831 - Gallatin is named president of the National Bank of New York. He also serves as the first president of the council of the University of the City of New York.

1832 - Friendship Hill is sold to Albin Mellier, Jr.

1842 - Gallatin continues his interest in studies of American Indians and founds the American Ethnological Society.

1849 - Hannah Gallatin dies on May 14th. Albert Gallatin dies on August 12th. Both are buried in Trinity Church yard, New York City.

OBJECTIVE FOR THIS LESSON

> Familiarize students with terms necessary for their understanding of the lessons provided.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THIS LESSON

Review the following terms and definitions with the students. Stress Albert Gallatin's association with the terms.

Glossary:

1. Friendship Hill: The 370 acre country estate of Albert Gallatin bought in 1786. The home is located in Fayette County along the Monongahela River.

2. Rebellion: A violent form of protest. Gallatin was considered a rebel during the Whiskey Rebellion but served in the moderate faction of rebels trying to peacefully resolve their difference with the government.

3. Whiskey: An alcoholic beverage produced from grains (wheat, corn, barley or rye). Many farmers in the western regions of the United States made extra money by distilling spirits. Locally, Monongahela Rye Whiskey was known for its quality. The frontier people used it as a strenghtener, to relieve sore muscles, meal-time drink and other medicinal purposes. Gallatin is thought to have owned a small distillery in New Geneva.

4. Treasurer: A person entrusted with handling money and keeping the budget balanced. Albert Gallatin was appointed as Secretary of the Treasury by Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Gallatin held the post for nearly thirteen years.

5. National Debt: When a country's government spends more money then it receives. Gallatin saw the National Debt as a great evil towards America's future. During his term as Secretary of the Treasury, the debt was reduced from $80 million to $40 million.

6. Louisiana Purchase: A large tract of land bought from France by the U.S. Government. The land, which doubled the size of the United States in 1803, include much of what is now the Midwest and Northern Plains area of America. Gallatin was able to supply payment to the French Government without raising taxes. The cost - $15 million.

(more)

7. Lewis & Clark: The United States Government sponsored two Virginians (Meriwether Lewis and William Clark) to explore the upper Missouri River and find a route to the Columbia River which would lead them to the Pacific Ocean. With two dozen volunteers which included an Indian women with her infant son, the explorers blazed a trail over the Rockies to the Pacific Coast in a little over two years.

8. Democracy: The principle of equality of rights, opportunity, and treatment. Gallatin became a spokesman of frontier democracy during his first years in western Pennsylvania. Gallatin's role in the Whiskey Rebellion is an excellent example of democracy in action.

9. Anti-Federalist: Persons who were distrustful of a strong central government that would be created under the Constitution. Gallatin became an avid anti-federalist in the late 1780's. This group eventually became the Democratic-Republican Party in the U.S. Congress of which Gallatin served as majority leader in the House of Representatives.

10. Constitution: The document created in 1787 which establishes the framework of America's government.

11. Bill of Rights: The first ten amendments to the Constitution. They guarantee rights to citizens which include, freedom of press, religion and speech, etc. In 1788, Gallatin served as a delegate at the Harrisburg Meeting that created and sent proposals to the U.S. Congress. These proposed and adopted amendments to the Constitution from Pennsylvania and other states formed the foundation of our Civil Liberties today.

OBJECTIVE FOR THIS LESSON

>To familiarize students with the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THIS LESSON

Albert Gallatin was among many western Pennsylvanians who were suspicious of the new Federal Constitution and its leanings towards a strong central government. Gallatin and his fellow delegates at the Harrisburg Meeting in 1788 wrote proposals for amending the Constitution and sent these items to Congress. Congressman James Madison combined the proposals of Pennsylvania and other states into twelve Bills of which ten were adopted by the states and became the Bill of Rights.

Gallatin made use of the First Amendment when he protested the Excise Tax of 1791. Gallatin and other neighboring county representatives met a various locations throughout the Monongahela Valley to formally protest the "Whiskey Tax". He and his colleagues wrote petitions to the government. Unfortunately, the Whiskey Rebellion took on violent forms of protest which included physical torture of government agents and citizens, destruction of property and loss of life.

Discuss with your class the reasons for protesting and the different ways (both legal and illegal) one can protest.

Did Gallatin and the Whiskey Rebels have a right to protest the tax? What gave them the right to do so <u>legally</u>? And were is this found?

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Read through the Bill of Rights and find the amendment that allowed Albert Gallatin to peacefully protest the Excise Tax on whiskey.

Bill of Rights

Amendment I *- Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*

Amendment II *- A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.*

Amendment III *- No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.*

Amendment IV *- The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.*

Amendment V *- No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment of indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; not shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.*

Amendment VI *- In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.*

Amendment VII *- In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of the trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.*

Amendment VIII *- Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.*

Amendment IX *- The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.*

Amendment X *- The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.*

OBJECTIVE FOR THIS LESSON

>To familiarize students with the items used on the Lewis & Clark Expedition.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THIS LESSON

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, both of Virginia, were instructed by President Thomas Jefferson to find a route to the "Great Western Ocean," the Pacific. They took with them a myriad of objects and supplies as they headed west. Items included trade beads for the Native Americans, specimen jars, an experimental air gun and survey equipment. The expedition also included skilled woodsmen, hunters, gunsmiths, guides and interpreters. To avoid disaster, proper planning and adequate supplies become a necessity.

Discuss with your class what it takes to plan a major trip. Proper planning for Lewis & Clark would result in success or failure, life or death. The expedition made great use of gun powder and lead to hunt for their food along the way instead of carrying food. They brought along trade items (mirrors, beads and blankets) to gain the friendship of the Indians who in turn provided useful information to the explorers.

Use the students experiences to enhance the importance of proper planning. Example: the student's family trip to Florida. What did you pack in your suitcase? Did you go by car, bus, train or by airplane? Where did you stay? How did you obtain your food? What problems did you have on the trip if any and how were they solved? How long did it take you to plan this trip? etc.

Which of the following items listed below would you take along for the success of this trip. Circle the ten (10) items you feel are most important to survive on your trip west. On the back of this sheet write down why you selected those particular supplies.

RIFLE	TOBACCO	TRADE BEADS	COFFEE
CANNED FOODS	CHEWING GUM	JOURNAL BOOKS	IRON STOVE
LEAD BARS	OARS	INK	BOAT
SPECIMEN JARS	GUN POWDER	EXTRA CLOTHING	BULLET MOLD
WOOD	KNIFE	CANDLES	THREAD
SEWING NEEDLE	FISHING HOOKS	FLINTS FOR GUN	CUP & PLATE
SILVERWARE	AXE/HATCHET	LANTERN	FIRE STARTING KIT

OBJECTIVE FOR THIS LESSON

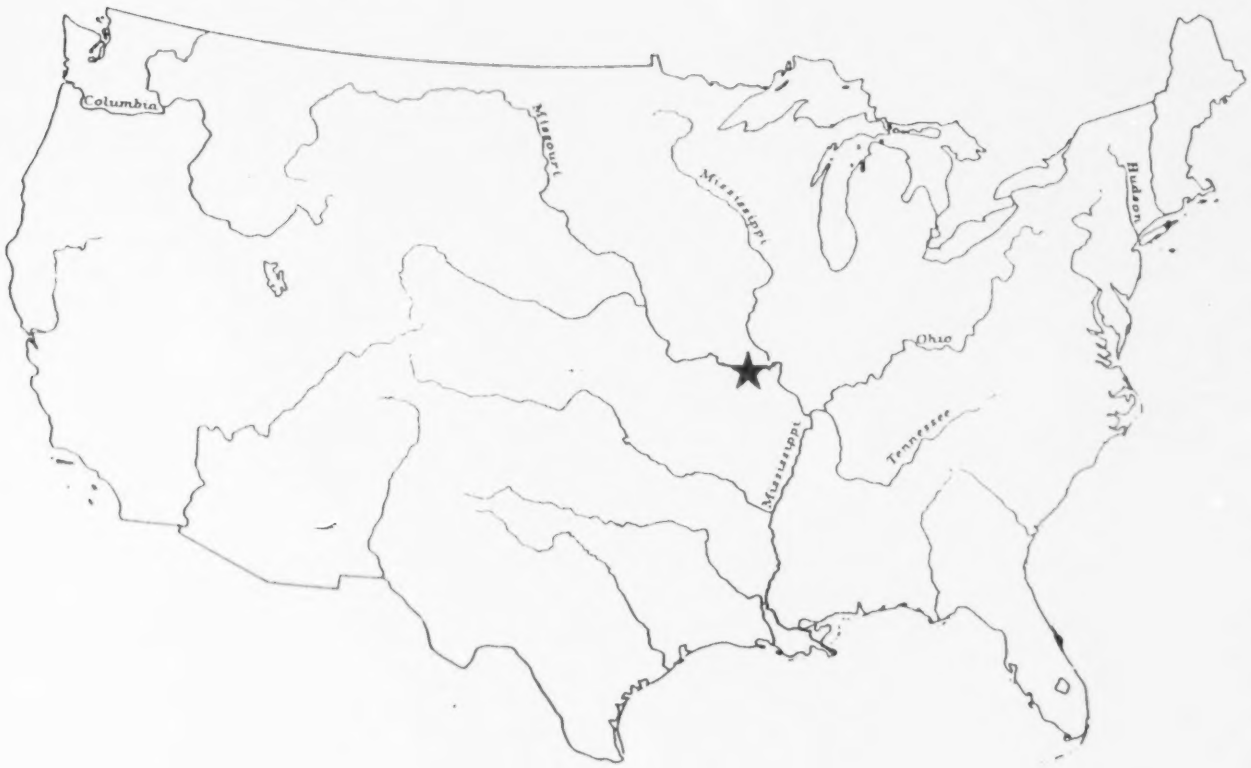
> To familiarize the students with the vastness of the American Continent and the hardships Lewis & Clark faced as they headed west to the Pacific Ocean.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THIS LESSON

The Lewis & Clark Corps of Discovery took over two years to complete its mission. They traveled up the Missouri River to its headwaters, over the Rockies and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. The land was vast and wild. Lewis & Clark required the services of several guides, the most famous being the Shoshone woman, Sacagawea. They had to be careful not to antagonize or threaten the British fur traders to the north, the Spanish to the south and most important the Native Americans they met along the way.

Discuss with your students what is must have been like to travel across the country in 1804. Ask if any of your students has traveled across the U.S. to the West Coast and have them share their experience with the class. Have them emphasize the different terrain they might have encountered and the vastness of the landscape if possible.

You have been assigned by President Thomas Jefferson to command an expedition from St. Charles, Missouri (marked with a star) to the "Great Western Ocean," the Pacific. You must plan the expedition's route to the west. Using a pencil or pen, draw a line on the map using the best water route to guide your group to the west. Be careful not to go too far south or north because you will then be entering foreign territory belonging to Spain or Great Britain. As you travel through these new lands, please feel free to give names to the mountains, rivers, forests and grasslands that you discovered.



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OBJECTIVE FOR THIS LESSON

>To familiarize students with Albert Gallatin's role in American finance.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THIS LESSON

Albert Gallatin served as Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1814 during Jefferson's and Madison's administrations. His major job was to reduce the national debt. During his tenure, he took the debt from $80 million to $40 million and planned to have the country debt free by 1816. Unfortunately, the War of 1812 interrupted those plans and it was not until 1835 that America was free from debt. Without raising taxes, Gallatin was able to secure surplus funds through the sale of federal lands, treasury bonds and taxes on imports. He annually created a six to seven million dollar surplus of money that was put towards canceling the debt.

Discuss with your class how Gallatin handled the nation's debt in the Nineteenth Century.

Ask the class how they would handle our country's debt today if they were the Secretary of the Treasury. Would they raise taxes, decrease spending?

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The Congress of the United States has given you $25 million to run the country for the year. You have to choose from the items below to create a balanced budget. Be careful not to spend more than $25 million or you will create a debt. Choose wisely.

Salaries - $12 million

Three new battle Frigates for the Navy - $4 million

Louisiana Purchase - $15 million

Barbary Pirates Tribute - $10 million

Create Military Academy - $2 million

Improve Postal System - $1 million

Military Appropriations - $4 million

Build a National Road & Canal System - $2 million (every year for 10 years)

Construct Lighthouses & Coastal Fortifications - $6 million

Hire new employees (Land Agents & Customs Officials) - $1 million

Finish new Government Buildings in Washington D.C. - $5 million

Fund Lewis & Clark Exploration - $1 million

Towards canceling the Debt - $4 million

Build Statue of Alexander Hamilton - $1 million

Construct Jefferson Gunboats instead of large frigates - $1 million

YOUR TOTAL BUDGET _____

PARK VISIT OUTLINE

Arrival at the Park	1. Bus parking is available at the parking lot. 2. For your convenience, restrooms are available in the Comfort Station, located by the parking lot. 3. If you plan to eat lunch at the park, a picnic area is located adjacent to the parking lot. Tables are available on a first come first serve basis. 4. Please assemble your group at the parking lot and walk up the paved walkway to the house. Depending on the size of your group, the time required to walk from the parking lot to the house is about five minutes.
Arrival at the Visitor Center	1. With the group waiting outside of the Visitor Center, a teacher or chaperon should enter the building to announce the groups arrival to the park staff. Please have your group's Confirmation Sheet with you at this time. 2. The assigned Park Ranger to your group will then orient the teacher(s) to the next activity.
House Tour	1. A thirty minute tour of the Gallatin House will help to introduce Albert Gallatin and his family to the students. The tour provides an overview of Gallatin's accomplishments and architecture of the house. Students will also have the opportunity to view the four minute program "Reflections of Gallatin" in the exhibit room. 2. At the end of the tour, students will have five to ten minutes of free time to read the exhibit panels or explore the house.
Special Program	1. The group will be assembled by the Park Ranger for the second half of visit at which time the students will receive the WHISKEY REBELLION, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY or WESTWARD EXPANSION presentation selected by the group leader. 2. These programs last approximately thirty to sixty minutes.
Free Time	1. At the end of your formal program, we invite you stay and review the house with its exhibits and sales area, explore our nature trails or have your lunch in the picnic area. 2. Please remember to fill the program evaluation that you will receive at the end of the program.

Thank You For Taking Part in the Education Programs at Friendship Hill National Historic Site

ON-SITE PROGRAM LIST

The Whiskey Rebellion

THEME - The Whiskey Rebellion brought people together to protest the excise tax and test the Constitution.

OBJECTIVES - At the end of the program, the student will be able to:
A. Name three problems that angered the people into rebellion on the frontier in the 1790's.
B. Explain Albert Gallatin's role in the rebellion.
C. Name two effects produced by the rebellion that benefitted western Pennsylvanians.
D. Define where in the Constitution a citizen has the right to protest.

ACTIVITY - Role playing of a court trial in which the students portray farmers arrested for failure to pay the "Whiskey Tax". Some students will act as a jury of their peers as the class re-create the infamous 1795 Whiskey Rebellion Trials held in Philadelphia. The Park Ranger will portray the prosecution and present evidence at which the defendants will defend their actions with the jury deciding their fate.

Secretary of the Treasury

THEME - Albert Gallatin saw as his major goal while as Secretary of the Treasury to keep a balanced budget and erase the national debt.

OBJECTIVES - At the end of the program, the student will be able to:
A. Name three ways Gallatin produced extra revenue for funding programs.
B. Describe the process of creating a budget.
C. Name three items Gallatin funded with his extra revenue.

ACTIVITY - A board game in which the group is divided into several teams. The game represents one fiscal year during Gallatin's term as secretary. The team must navigate with their budgeted amount of money and avoid overspending, growing debt and possible bankruptcy. The team with the most money to be put towards the debt at the end of the game wins.

Westward Expansion

THEME - Exploring the new frontier required rugged individuals with a taste for adventure and a unquenchable thirst to conquer nature's curiosities.

OBJECTIVES - At the end of the program, the student will be able to:

A. Explain President Jefferson's and Secretary Gallatin's role in the Louisiana Purchase.
B. Name two other participants that accompanied Lewis & Clark on their exploration.
C. Create a list of necessary supplies and explain their importance on the trip.
D. Draw a map of United States showing the route taken by Lewis & Clark.
E. Explain why Lewis & Clark named a river after Albert Gallatin.

ACTIVITY - Each student will be given a journal book and take a hike with a Corp of Discovery Scout (aka - Park Ranger). Along the trail, the students will record and draw their observations of nature that will be sent to President Jefferson and Secretary of the Treasury Gallatin. The class will discuss their notes at the end of the hike.

***Warning** - This program requires the class spend time outdoors, so proper clothing and shoes are required. Severe or dangerous weather will cause the cancellation of the program.

SUGGESTED READING

For Teachers -

On the Whiskey Rebellion:

The Whiskey Rebellion, by Thomas Slaughter, Oxford University Press, 1986.

Whiskey Rebels, by Leland Baldwin, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1967.

The Whiskey Rebellion: Southwestern Pennsylvania's Frontier People Test the American Constitution, by Jerry Clouse, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, 1994.

On Albert Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury:

Albert Gallatin: Jeffersonian Financier and Diplomat, by Raymond Walters, Jr., University of Pittsburgh Press, 1969.

Albert Gallatin: Master of Finance, by Irwin Richman, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, 1962.

On Meriwether Lewis and William Clark:

The Journals of Lewis and Clark, edited by Bernard DeVoto, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1981.

Lewis and Clark: Voyage of Discovery, by David Muench & Dan Murphy, KC Publications, Inc., 1977.

For Young Readers -

The Great Constitution, A Book for Young Americans, by Henry Steele Commager, Eastern Acorn Press, 1982.

"Cobblestone: The History Magazine for Young People," Vol. 12, No. 6 - The National Road, Cobblestone Publishing, Inc., June 1991.

The Lewis & Clark Expedition, by Sanna Porte Kiesling and Dan White, Falcon Press Publishing Co., Inc., 1990.

1794: Janie Miller's Whiskey Rebellion Saga, by Anna Connor & Laura Zajdel, 1994.

POST-VISIT ACTIVITIES

Activity #1

Comic Strip

Directions: Look over several comic strips in your newspaper and look up the word cartoon in three encyclopedias. Then draw and illustrate your own comic strip about Albert Gallatin. Base your comic strip upon your visit at or reading on Friendship Hill and Albert Gallatin.

Activity #2

Headline News

Directions: After studying about the Lewis and Clark Expedition and Albert Gallatin, have students make up headlines about the event. Write the headlines on the chalkboard. Students are than to pick a headline and write a short newspaper account of that headline. Than have students read their report aloud to the class. After the reports have been read, compile them into a booklet with construction paper covers. Maybe display this booklet for parent night.

Activity #3

Whiskey Rebellion Flag

Directions: If the students had been the angry farmers of 1794 and each were asked to design a flag what would they have on it? Have the students construct or draw their own flag with symbols that express their feelings. Display the flags in the room and have the students examine each flag and explain what it represents.

Activity #4

Artist Poster

Directions: Construct a poster of young Albert Gallatin using the objects that symbolize his early involvement in Southwestern Pennsylvania and the United States government.

Activity #5

Albert Gallatin Bulletin Board

Directions: Throughout his 68 years of public service Albert Gallatin became friends with many influential people. Below is a list of famous individuals who Gallatin either had a professional or personal friendship. Assign two students per historical figure to write a one page biography of this person and draw a picture of them. Have them present their report to the class. When completed, arrange a bulletin board of "Albert Gallatin and Friends".

Patrick Henry
Voltaire
Thomas Jefferson
George Washington
James Madison
James Monroe
Henry Clay
John Quincy Adams
Marque de LaFayette
John Marshall
John Jacob Astor
Meriwether Lewis
William Clark

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